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**URBAN DISTRICT
OF KIRKBURTON**

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1957

BY

ERIC WARD

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Kirkburton Urban District

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K. M. C. HAIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.
(Resigned 30/9/57)

B. R. ELLIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(as from 1/10/57)

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. STANSFIELD, M.R.S.H, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. T. GREEN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 1-5-57)

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
GOLCAR,
Nr. Huddersfield.

October, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Kirkburton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 11th Annual Report on the health of the Kirkburton Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during 1957. The report is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health and is the 18th in the series since the formation of the enlarged Urban District in 1938.

I am again indebted to your Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Stansfield, for the compilation of Sections III, IV and V which deal with the Sanitary circumstances of the area, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food. These sections form his Annual Report for the year.

According to the mid-year estimates of the Registrar-General, the population of the district has increased during the year by 160, and is now 17,700. The births assigned to the district number 230, this being 13 more than in 1956, whilst the deaths were 370, which is 30 less than the previous year. These improved figures, together with the Registrar-General's revised comparability factors of 1.29 for births and 0.5 for deaths, give an Adjusted Birth Rate for the district of 16.76 and an Adjusted Death Rate of 10.45 per thousand population.

The slum clearance programme has continued, but it is disappointing that many houses which have been made subject to demolition or clearing orders, are still occupied owing to the fact that alternative accommodation is not available.

As in previous years, particulars are given in Section VII of the report of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health and Education Authority.

Once again I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for the interest taken in the work of the Department and to express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the Clerk of the Council and other Officers. In particular my thanks are due to your Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Stansfield and his assistant, Mr. J. T. Green, for their invaluable help and loyal service.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD,
Medical Officer of Health

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics

Area in Acres	...	...	...	14,577
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	17,961
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1956)	...	...	...	17,540
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1957)	...	...	...	17,700
Average number of patients resident in 1957 at Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	2,660
Estimate of Population (middle of 1957) excluding patients resident at Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	15,040
Area Comparability Factors: Births 1.29; Deaths 0.50.				
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1957	...	...	...	5,461
Rateable Value (31st March, 1958)	...	...	...	£107,238
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1958)	...	...	...	£412

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births:		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	109	115	224
Illegitimate	...	4	2	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		113	117	230

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	12.99
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.76

Still Births:		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	3	7	10
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3	7	10

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births	41.66
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Deaths: (Males 178, Females 192)	370
Crude Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	20.90
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	10.45
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil

Birth and Death Rates excluding figures relative to Storthes Hall Hospital

If the average number of patients resident at the Storthes Hall Hospital was excluded from the Registrar-General's estimate of population, and the births and deaths occurring there were also excluded, the Crude Birth and Death Rates for the District would be as follows:—

Birth Rate	15.23	Death Rate	11.30
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Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3	2	5

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	21.74
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.32
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.40
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.40
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3.39
Cancer	2.15
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other V.D.)	0.23

Section I

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1957 was 17,700 as compared with 17,540 at mid-1956. These figures include the patients and resident staff at Storthes Hall Hospital. The daily average number of in-patients in the hospital during the year was 2,660.

Births

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 230 live births (113 male, 117 female) was registered in the District during the year, an increase of 13 compared with the previous year.

The ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE is 16.76 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.10 for the previous year.

The illegitimate live births numbered 6 or 2.61% of the total live births, a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year.

Stillbirths

After adjustment for transfers, 10 stillbirths were registered during the year, as compared with 6 in the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 41.66 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.56 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 26.91 and 0.34 respectively for 1956.

Deaths

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 370 (178 male, 192 female), a decrease of 30 on the total for the year 1956.

The ADJUSTED DEATH RATE is 10.45 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 11.40 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency.

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ...	129
(ii)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	68
(iii)	Diseases of Respiratory System	60
(iv)	Malignant Neoplasms	37

These four causes accounted for 79.46% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and of the age and sex distribution are given in the following table.

Causes of Death		Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	...	M	178	3	...	...	...	...	3	5	13	35	66	53
	...	F	192	2	...	...	1	...	2	7	16	43	52	69
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
	...	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
2 Tuberculosis, other	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Syphilitic disease	...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Diphtheria	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Meningococcal infections	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Acute poliomyelitis	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Measles	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Malignant neoplasm — stomach	...	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	...	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
11 Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Malignant neoplasm — breast	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1
13 Malignant neoplasm — uterus	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	M	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	4
	...	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16 Diabetes	...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Vascular lesions of ner- vous system	...	M	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	15	11
	...	F	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	20
18 Coronary disease, angina	...	M	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	15	3
	...	F	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	7	4
19 Hypertension with heart disease	...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	...	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3
20 Other heart disease	...	M	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	12
	...	F	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	11	19
21 Other circulatory disease	...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	...	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
22 Influenza	...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	...	F	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Pneumonia	...	M	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	4
	...	F	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	4
24 Bronchitis	...	M	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	5
	...	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
25 Other diseases of respir- atory system	...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	...	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	...	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	...	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	...	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital malforma- tions	...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	...	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases	...	M	12	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	2
	...	F	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	6	10
33 Motor vehicle accidents	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 All other accidents	...	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1
	...	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
35 Suicide	...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	...	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
36 Homicide and operations of war	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Maternal Deaths and Mortality

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

Infant Mortality

After correction for transferable deaths there were 5 deaths (3 male, 2 female) under 1 year of age, an increase of 4 compared with the previous year. All these infants were under 4 weeks of age.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 21.74 per 1,000 live births as compared with 4.61 for the previous year.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 22.32 as compared with 4.83 for the year 1956.

There were no deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year of age.

Comparative Statistics

	Kirkburton Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE				
Per 1,000 estimated population ... (crude)	12.99	16.1	16.6	16.1
do. (adjusted)	16.76	16.2	16.7	—
DEATH RATES				
All per 1,000 estimated population				
All Causes (Crude) ...	20.90	12.4	11.7	11.5
All Causes (Adjusted) ...	10.45	12.9	12.7	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excl. T.B.) ...	0.23	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.40	0.08	0.08	0.09
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	3.39	1.46	1.37	*
Cancer	2.15	1.99	1.87	2.09
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	7.29	4.61	4.30	*
INFANT MORTALITY ...	21.74	25.4	26.4	23.0
DIARRHOEA				
Deaths of infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births	Nil	*	*	*
MATERNAL MORTALITY				
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	*	*	*
Other Causes	Nil	*	*	*
Total	Nil	0.41	0.51	0.47

* Figures not available.

Section II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part time officer of the Council, but is engaged whole time on public health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Meltham and Saddleworth, and Divisional Medical Officer of Division 20 of the West Riding, which is composed of the 6 Urban Districts of which he is Medical Officer of Health.

By arrangement with the County Council one of the Senior Assistant County Medical Officers holds the appointment of Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the Medical Officer of Health the staff consists of a full-time Senior Public Health Inspector, an Additional Public Health Inspector and a male clerk. The department also has the joint services of the junior clerks for special typing work.

Laboratory Facilities

All the bacteriological laboratory work required by the Health Department and by General Practitioners is carried out at the Wakefield Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Ambulance Facilities

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

(b) Cases of Sickness and Accident

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for the area being situated at Banney Royd, Halifax Road, Huddersfield (Tel. No. Huddersfield 1255/6).

Professional Nursing in the Home

General: Home nursing is undertaken by 4 nurses employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Lepton (2), and Kirkburton (2). A relief home nurse is also resident at Thurstonland.

Midwifery: The above home nurses are also practising midwives.

Further details of the nursing services provided in the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals

Infant Welfare Centres

Held weekly on Tuesday afternoon at Kirkburton and on Thursday afternoon at Lepton.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Held monthly on the 3rd Thursday afternoon in the month at Lepton.

School Clinics

No special School Clinics are held in the District but school-children are seen at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

All Kirkburton Clinics are held in the Drill Hall, Kirkburton, and the Lepton Clinics in Greaves House, Lepton (the former Lepton Council Offices).

Chest Clinic

Held daily at 1 Peel Street, Huddersfield, but a prior appointment is necessary.

Veneral Diseases Clinics

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield; Clayton Hospital, Wakefield; and the General Infirmary, Dewsbury.

Hospitals

- (a) **Infectious Diseases:** Cases of infectious diseases other than Smallpox are treated at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield. Accommodation for cases of Smallpox is provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board at the Oakwell Smallpox Hospital, Birstall.

- (b) **General Hospitals**

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

County General Hospital, Wakefield.

- (c) **Maternity:** Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.

Section III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Huddersfield Corporation and the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Water Works Board.

The Huddersfield supply serves Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley and Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas Wards, the supply being distributed by the Huddersfield Corporation except at Thurstonland, where a large proportion is supplied through mains which are the property of the Urban District Council. All the water is filtered and chlorinated at the Corporation's Waterworks before distribution, and 4,461 houses have a direct supply from the Corporation's and Urban District Council's mains. The supply appears to have been adequate to all parts of the district throughout the year. Four houses at Bankfoot, Almondbury, previously relying upon water from private supplies, have been connected to the Corporation's mains during the year.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supply serves the Flockton and Whitley Upper Wards, the water being purchased in bulk and distributed by the Council. The unfiltered water, after chlorination by the Water Works Board, is received into a covered tank and pumped to two storage reservoirs having a total capacity of 106,000 gallons. Water from these reservoirs is supplied to 687 occupied houses and has been adequate throughout the year.

In addition to the above, 5 houses are supplied direct by Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Waterworks Board and 3 by Denby Dale Urban District Council.

During the year 3 samples of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike public supply and 2 of the Huddersfield Corporation supply were taken for bacteriological examination. These were reported as satisfactory.

At the end of the year 113 houses, 77 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, 24 in Shepley, 7 in Shelley, 1 in Whitley Upper, 1 in Kirkburton and 3 in Lepton, were known to have a piped supply from private sources whilst 33 houses, 11 in Kirkheaton, 8 in Shepley, 4 in Shelley, 9 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas and 1 in Kirkburton, depend on wells and springs for their supplies. Four houses with a spring supply have been connected to the Huddersfield Corporation main.

During the year 50 samples were taken from the various private supplies for bacteriological examination, 33 of which were reported as satisfactory, 9 as unsatisfactory and 8 as doubtful.

Drainage and Sewerage

There are 6 sewage disposal works in the district, these being at Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton and Whitley Upper (2 works). The Kirkburton works serve Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, Shelley, Shepley and Kirkburton, whilst the others serve only the wards in which they are situated. The sewage from Shelley and Shepley was diverted to the Kirkburton works during the year.

At the Kirkburton works the 70ft. diameter percolating filter commenced in 1956 was completed. A new sludge lagoon was constructed during the year at these works.

In addition to the above works, the Council own some septic tanks mostly receiving sink waste drainage. Some of these tanks are in poor condition, especially those at Roydhouse and Kirkvale (Kirkheaton).

The majority of the built up areas are sewered, but there are several areas which still require sewerage and parts of the area where there is need for improvement. In 1954 the Council agreed upon a scheme for carrying out necessary works during a period of 10 years. Apart from the 220 yards of 18 ins. outfall sewer laid during the later part of 1956 at Kirkburton, the only sewer extension carried out during 1957 was the laying of 130 feet of 6 ins sewer at Dogley, Kirkburton (including an ejector and rising main) but this was not operating at the end of the year.

The total number of houses where sink water drainage is not discharging to properly constructed sewers is 1,029. This includes condemned houses which have not yet been demolished and adjustments have been made for corrections made during the last year. Details of drainage of these houses are as follows:—

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkbeaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Thurstonland and Farnley Tvas	TOTALS
Drainage to S. W. Sewers with outlets to streams ...	41	74	26	1	16	91	24	6	279
Drainage to S.W. Sewers where discharge is indefinite ...	45	7	37	9	27	26	25	25	201
Drainage direct to ditches ...	7	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	13
Drainage direct to fields or woods	25	29	53	9	10	29	26	20	201
Drainage direct to streams ...	11	28	12	3	10	6	11	3	84
To Cesspools:—									
Houses ...	19	26	35	17	39	40	24	14	214
Cesspools ...	(14)	(17)	(16)	(12)	(27)	(24)	(17)	(7)	(134)
To Tanks and Filters:—									
Houses ...	2	6	7	4	8	2	3	5	37
Tanks and Filters ...	(2)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(6)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(20)
Totals ...	150	170	170	45	112	196	113	73	1029

In addition there is a cesspool at Flockton to which 4 W.C.'s at a Caravan site are connected.

There are 39 sumps which are known to receive drainage from agricultural premises, in addition to which there are a number of sumps where the farm dwellings or part of the farm buildings drain to the sewer.

Rivers and Streams

The major pollution of watercourses is from 363 houses which discharge direct to streams, or via surface water sewers. In addition to such sink waste pollution there may be a small amount of pollution from overflows or effluents from domestic sewerage plants, or from the contamination of subsoil water draining to the watercourses.

There is little pollution of watercourses from industrial premises. A number of agreements have been entered into between the Council and various industrial undertakings for treatment of trade waste at the Council's Sewage Works.

Closet Accommodation

The closet accommodation provided for many of the houses and other premises is very unsatisfactory. There are in the district 5,352

closets, of which 880 or 16.4 per cent. are of the privy midden type. In addition there are 94 pail or chemical closets. Of the 974 privies, pail closets, etc., 246 are in connection with premises which are within 100 feet of, or are connected to existing sewers, and thus could be converted under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This figure includes the premises at Roydhouse, where the sufficiency of the sewers is questionable and also includes premises which are not scheduled for early or fairly early action under the Slum Clearance programme.

During the year 19 water closets were provided in substitution for 18 privies and pail closets, 2 additional water closets were provided for existing houses whilst 75 water closets were constructed for new houses. Two privies were converted to chemical closets.

During the later part of the year a survey of privy closets at premises within 100 ft. of the sewer was carried out as a preliminary to consideration of Statutory Action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This revealed a number of privies which had been replaced by W.C.'s during recent years without knowledge of the Health Department. A few privies not previously recorded have been noted during the year, and adjustments have been made for privies abolished by reason of demolition of property.

In an effort to encourage owners to substitute water closets for privies the Council give a grant of £9 for each privy abolished and supply a dustbin to each of the dwelling houses affected.

Particulars of the distribution of the privies and pail closets in the various Wards are shown in the following table.

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Thurstonland Farnley Tyas	Whole Urban District
Houses using privies	159	216	203	61	118	220	90	80	1147
Privies provided for above	133	157	149	48	98	134	69	67	855
Houses using pails, etc. ...	16	3	15	—	3	25	4	12	78
Pails etc. provided for above	19	3	13	—	2	20	4	13	74
Non-domestic premises using privies	1	—	2	2	3	1	2	—	11
Privies provided for above	2	—	3	3	8	1	8	—	25
Non-domestic premises using pails, etc.	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	10
Pails etc. provided for above	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	8	20
Total number of privies ...	135	157	152	51	106	135	77	67	880
Total number of pails, etc	19	12	13	—	2	23	4	21	94
Ashpits	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	5

Public Cleansing

The emptying of privies and pail closets and the collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council throughout the district the whole of the work being done under the supervision of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Refuse Collection

Of the 5,461 occupied houses in the district 4,230 are provided with dustbins. The equivalent of 100 bin loads of refuse is removed each period of emptying from trade premises, and 107 bins are in use at Storthes Hall Hospital. As most of this could be classed as house refuse no charge is made for its collection.

Three Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard refuse collecting vehicles are employed full-time on the work of refuse collection (dustbins) and emptying of pail closets. A fourth 7 cubic yard vehicle and a 2 cubic yard vehicle are employed in the emptying of privy closets and ashpits.

The frequency of dustbin emptying has varied during the year between 7 and 10 days in Lepton and Kirkheaton Wards; and between 10 and 16 days in the Shepley, Shelley and Kirkburton Wards. A weekly service has been maintained in the Flockton and Grange Moor Wards and in part of Farnley Tyas. The refuse from Storthes Hall is removed twice each week. The frequency of privy emptying has varied between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 weeks.

During the year the Council decided to fit one of the Highway Department's vehicles with a tank, etc., in order to informally undertake emptying cesspools on request.

Refuse Disposal

The whole of the domestic refuse (including refuse from pail and privy closets) is disposed of at the following sites:—

- (a) Healey Green Tip, Houses Hill, Kirkheaton
(Controlled tip for the Lepton and Kirkheaton districts).
- (b) Leys Quarry Tip, Grangemoor
(Crude tip for the Flockton and Grange Moor districts).
- (c) Shelley Sewerage Works, Thunderbridge
(Partially controlled tip for the Kirkburton, Shepley and Shelley districts).
- (d) Quarry Tip, Farnley Tyas
(Partially controlled tip for the Farnley Tyas and Thurstonland districts including Storthes Hall).

Efforts are still being made to acquire a tipping site in the Sovereign area of the Shepley Ward.

Salvage

The Senior Public Health Inspector, who is the Salvage Officer, has supplied the following information regarding the Salvage Scheme.

All salvaged material is collected along with house refuse and delivered to the Salvage Depot, Kirkburton, where one man is engaged for approximately three-quarters of his time in baling paper, sorting and baling rags, etc.

The following materials were sold during the year:—

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	90	13	1	0	653	3	3
Rags		3	2	7	4	12	7
Sacking		4	0	19	1	17	6
String		6	0	16	3	1	5
Tin Scrap (from tip)	9	3	3	0	32	1	7
	100	10	3	14	£694	16	4

Scavenging Statistics

Motor Loads of dustbin refuse collected (including salvage)	2,924
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected (2 Cu. yd.)	1,623
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected (7 Cu. yd.)	823 2,446

Weight of dustbin refuse collected:—

2,924 Motor Loads at 2 tons	5,848
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Weight of privy refuse collected:—

823 Motor Loads at 1 ton 17 cwts.	1,522
1,623 Small Motor Loads at 12 cwts.	974 2,496
Total Tons	8,344

Total cost of collection and disposal	£13,902
Cost per ton of refuse	£1-13-4
Cost per 1,000 population (excluding Storthes Hall Hospital)	£924

Shops Acts

There are now 162 shops in the district (excluding 37 Public Houses). No action has been taken during the year under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950.

Smoke Abatement

No smoke observations were carried out during 1957.

Camping Sites

A total of 8 licences were issued during 1957, authorising the stationing of single caravans, under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. One site licence was issued in 1952 for the stationing of 8 caravans. Of the licenced moveable dwellings 7 were in use at the end of 1957, in addition to 8 on the licensed site.

Offensive Trades

There are 2 premises registered as Offensive Trades — one for glue and size making and one for tripe boiling.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and close liaison exists between the Public Health Inspector and the Officers of the Ministry.

As the Council's Rodent Operative is also engaged part-time on work of baling of waste paper, the amount of time he has available for the work of rodent destruction is limited. The following is a summary of disinfestation work carried out during the year.

Sewer Maintenance (Main Sewers)

Total Manholes	693
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Manholes in area capable of baiting	625
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

				Poison		Takes	
				Baits Laid	Baits Laid	Com- plete	Par- tial
(a)	Test Baiting	...	...	49	—	8	4
(b)	1st Treatment (1957) Warfarin			162	162	20	8
	(1956 delayed) Warfarin	...		102	102	2	9
	2nd Treatment	...	...	57	57	1	8

Note:— The whole of the Manholes in the Lepton Ward were baited

Premises

(a)	Sewerage Works:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	32	32	9	16
(b)	Refuse Tips, etc.:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	87	87	17	54
	Bait and Poison	...	...	16	16	—	11
(c)	Agricultural:—						
	(Warfarin)	...	...	29	29	19	9
(d)	Schools and Canteens:—						
	Warfarin (for mice)	...		92	92	6	51
(e)	Business Premises:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	32	32	—	15
(f)	Domestic Premises:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	63	63	6	37
(g)	Streams and Ditches:—						
	Warfarin	...	...	27	27	—	19

Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

During the year 6 houses were found to be badly infested with cockroaches and 2 with fleas. The infestations in these cases were treated by the use of Gammexane Smoke Generators and liquid insecticide.

Disinfestation work was also carried out during the year on behalf of the occupier of a factory in connection with the exportation of shoddy to South Africa.

Factories Act, 1937

The following is an extract from Form 572 submitted to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour:—

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Insp'tions	Written Notices	Owners Prosec'ted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	82	6	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	98	6	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness:	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	2	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	—	—

3. Outworkers

There are in the District 130 outworkers, 68 being employed in the making of firework cases, 51 as menders by various textile firms, and 11 as rug makers.

Schools

There are 15 schools in the District, including 1 secondary modern school.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	53
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	104
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	105

Visits made in connection with:—

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ashes accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	13
Closet accommodation and urinals (including conversions)						435
Clean Air Act...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	209
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	117
Food Hygiene Regulations (including premises)					...	231
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	6
Housing (General)	...	...	...	...	...	194
Housing (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	...	27
Infectious Diseases and Disinfections				...	...	83
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	186
Food inspections	...	...	...	...	...	21
Meat inspections	...	...	...	...	...	121
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public Health (General)	...	...	...	...	...	113
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	88
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	8
Samples of Water	...	...	...	...	...	66
Samples of milk	...	...	...	...	...	65
Scavenging and tipping	...	...	...	...	...	133
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	37
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	12
Verminous and filthy premises			...	...	...	53
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	37
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	310
						2589

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year:—

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	4
*Additional bathrooms for existing houses	...	...	...	...	15
Bins provided for closet conversions	...	...	...	...	21
Bins renewed	...	...	...	...	40
Work to remedy damp conditions	...	...	...	...	1
Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	12
General drainage repairs (eavestroughs, fallpipes and sink waste)	...	...	...	...	15

*includes 5 under Section 20, Housing Act, 1949.

Fireplaces and ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improved Sanitary accommodation for Public House	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improved Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mains water in lieu of spring water	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Obstructions removed from sewers and drains	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plaster repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises connected to cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	20
Chemical closets to replace privies...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C's provided to replace privies	...	...	...	...	...	19
Closets repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	...	16
Additional W.C's provided						
(a) existing houses (Section 20, Housing Act, 1949)						2
(b) new houses	...	...	...	...	...	75
Improvements to food premises	...	...	...	...	...	17

Legal Proceedings

Two Statutory Notices were served during the year, one under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the other under Section 92 of the Act.

Bye-laws

The following are the only Bye-laws in operation in the District—

- (a) Building Bye-laws made under the Public Health Act, 1936, and in operation from the 5th December, 1953.
- (b) Hackney Carriage Bye-laws made under Section 68 of the Town's Police Clauses Act, 1847, and Section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875 in operation from the 1st December, 1949.
- (c) Food Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 — in operation from the 3rd July, 1950.

Section IV

HOUSING

There were 5,420 occupied houses at the end of 1956. During the year the Council built 36 houses, and a further 39 houses were built by Private Enterprise. 34 houses subject to Demolition Orders, Closing Orders or Undertakings were vacated during the year, thus the total number of occupied houses at the end of the year was 5,461

Provision of New Houses

New houses completed during the year were as follows:—

	Municipal Houses	Private Enterprise Houses
Flockton	24	—
Grange Moor	6	—
Kirkheaton	—	11
Lepton	—	28
Shelley	6	—
	—	—
	36	39
	—	—

Slum Clearance

Slum Clearance has proceeded in accordance with the resolution of the Council (4th August, 1955) when it was resolved to deal with 30 houses each year. The following houses have been dealt with under Sections 11, 12 or 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 (as amended by Sections 16, 18 and 42 of the 1957 Act) since the commencement of the 5 years programme.

Ward	Informal	Demolition Orders	Clearance Areas	Closing Orders	Under- takings	Total
Flockton	—	14	11	—	5	30
Kirkburton	1	10	—	1	—	12
Kirkheaton	—	16	—	1	1	18
Lepton	—	3	—	2	1	6
Shelley	—	3	—	—	2	5
Shepley	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whitley Upper	1	4	—	—	—	5

In addition to the above houses, 9 were subjected to Demolition or Clearance Orders in 1938, and one was the subject of a Closing Order.

At the end of the year 27 houses subject to orders were still occupied, in addition to which there were 5 houses still occupied where undertakings had been accepted.

No licences have been issued under the provisions of Sections 34 or 53 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	457
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	804
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	59
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	191
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	46
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	120

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

(a)	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	8
(b)	Number of defective dwelling-houses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	93

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 (as amended by the 1957 Act)...	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 (as amended by the 1957 Act):—	
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation... ..	26
(1a)	Council Houses reported by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit... .. (In all 8 instances the Health Committee resolved that the Housing Committee be recommended to demolish the houses)	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	17

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses temporarily closed under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 (as amended)	1
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses in connection with which Undertakings were accepted	11
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 (as amended) :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
(e)	Proceedings under Part 3 of the Housing Act, 1936 and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 (as amended by the 1957 Act) :—	
(1)	Number of Clearance Areas represented	Nil
(2)	Number of houses included in these areas	Nil
(3)	Number of persons to be displaced	Nil
(4)	Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas :—	
	(a) By Clearance Orders, number made	Nil
	(b) By Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	Nil
(5)	Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished...	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	11
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein... ..	13
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	78
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	13

5. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Rent Act, 1957

Number of houses inspected) included in	11
Number of visits) paragraph 1	44
Number of dwellings in connection with which formal applications were received during year	13
Number of dwellings to be (a) provided	Nil
(b) improved	13
Number of dwellings in respect of which approval was given (50% grant)	11
Number of dwellings actually (a) provided	Nil
(b) improved	5

Section V

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The Urban District Council is now only responsible for the registration and supervision of milk distributors and their premises, and for the issue of dealers' and supplementary licences to retail designated milk.

At the end of the year there were 5 registered "distributors" and 2 registered dairies, two distributors having gone out of business during the year, and one dairy disused.

The District is included in the area covered by the Milk (Special Designation (Specified Areas) No. 3 Order, which came into force on the 1st January, 1954. This Order prohibits the retail sale of undesignated raw milk in the area.

During the year 36 samples of designated milks were submitted for, and passed, the Methylene Blue reduction test. Of these samples 5 were also examined for sufficiency of heat treatment (phosphatase test) and proved satisfactory.

Biological examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli were made of 29 samples, 19 of which were raw milks intended for pasteurisation. The result in all cases was negative.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-1954

The following licences were granted by the Council during the year:—

1. Dealers' licences to sell tuberculin tested milk ...	...	18
2. Dealers' licences to sell pasteurised milk ...	...	19
3. Dealers' licences to sell sterilised milk ...	...	2
4. Supplementary licences to sell tuberculin tested milk...		5
5. Supplementary licences to sell pasteurised milk ...		5
6. Supplementary licences to sell sterilised milk ...		1

Ice Cream

The 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream have now ceased to be used for this purpose.

There are now 33 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, one being registered during the year and 3 being removed from the register on request. These vendors receive their ice cream from manufacturers outside the district and all receive it wrapped or pre-packed.

No samples of ice cream were taken during the year.

Section 63, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Three slaughter-house licences were renewed during the early part of 1957.

There are 11 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled or preserved foods, one premises having ceased to be used for the purpose. No applications were received during 1957.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954

Only 11 of the 15 slaughtermen licensed last year renewed their slaughtering licences for the period expiring on the 30th September, 1958. All were licensed to slaughter or stun cattle, pigs and sheep.

Other Foods (Food Hygiene Regulations)

Details of food premises within the area:—

Bakehouses	4	Retail Shops:—	
Public Houses	37	(a) General Provisions ...	54
Cafes (excluding		(b) Greengrocers (not in	8
Public Houses)	4	“a”)	8
Factory Canteens	12	(c) Sweets and Confection-	
School Canteens		ery (not in “a”) ...	25
(Food Preparing)	5	(d) Fish and Chips	18
School Canteens		(e) Wet Fish (not in “a”	
(Meals Only)	10	or “b”)	1
Butchers Food Preparing ...	11	(f) Tripe (not in “d”) ...	1
*Sunday Schools	22	(g) Butchers	16
Social Clubs	14		
Cricket Clubs, etc.	14		

*excludes 7 school canteens

Since the Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, 46% of the food premises have been inspected. In the majority of cases the occupiers were informed of contraventions of the Regulations, and improvements had been completed at 19 premises at the end of 1957.

Meat Inspection

Most of the meat sold within the area is obtained from outside the District.

The results of the inspections of carcasses carried out at two of the three licensed slaughterhouses are as follows:—

	Cattle ex'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses Inspected	66	44	4	130	68	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	4	—	—	1	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	6	9	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5	2	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above 9 pigs for home consumption were examined at the request of the owners and were found to be fit for consumption.

The following are details of condemnations:—

		Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	... ..	42	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	... ..	10	40	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	... ..	35	—	—	—	—
Mastitis	... ..	—	20	—	—	—
Fatty Infiltration	... ..	—	—	—	—	3
Abscesses	... ..	2	—	—	—	—

Condemned meat is dyed green and any appreciable quantity is collected by Messrs. Mitchell and Broadbent, Halifax. Small quantities are buried at the Council's controlled tip.

Food Hygiene

Very little supervision of food preparing and general food premises has been possible during the year.

At retail shops the following foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned, the food being disposed of at the Council's tips.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Tinned Soup.
51 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Tinned Ham.
32 lbs.	Tinned Luncheon Meat or Corned Meat & Stewed Steak
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tinned Beans and Peas
$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	Tinned Cream
21 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Tinned Fruits
14 lbs.	Dried Apricots
29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Figs
4 ozs.	Lobster Paste
19 lbs.	Beef

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The West Riding County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. The following particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures:—

					Genuine	Adulterated
Milk Samples examined	...	...	...	...	38	1
Drugs examined	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other Foods examined	...	...	...	...	16	—
Proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cautions issued	...	...	...	...	—	—

Section VI

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from an increased incidence of Measles there was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases during the year. Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out are given in Section VII of the report.

Scarlet Fever

During the year 8 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 7 in the previous year. Of these cases 5 were admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

There were 2 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 4 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with 9 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and no cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia in the previous year.

The number of deaths registered during the year as due to all forms of Pneumonia was 27.

Whooping Cough

A total of 3 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as compared with 27 in the previous year.

Measles

Cases of this disease notified during the year numbered 141, as compared with 3 in 1956. The distribution of cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot'l
Flockton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton	—	1	3	1	5	8	10	3	—	—	—	—	31
Kirkheaton	—	3	—	2	15	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	40
Lepton	—	—	2	—	3	12	8	2	—	—	—	—	27
Shelley	—	—	—	1	1	1	19	2	—	—	—	—	24
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thurston'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	1	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Whitley Upper Storthes Hall Hospital	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals ...	—	4	6	6	30	45	42	8	—	—	—	—	141

Enteric Fever and Dysentery

During the year one case of Dysentery was notified, the patient being a female aged 19 years resident at Shelley.

No cases of Enteric Fever were notified.

Meningococcal Infections

One case of Meningococcal Infection was notified during the year, the patient being a child aged 2 years resident at Shelley who was admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

Erysipelas

One case of Erysipelas was notified during the year.

Cancer

The deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 37 (16 male and 21 female) as compared with 36 for the previous year. The Cancer death rate for 1957 is 2.15 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with a rate of 2.05 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban Districts are 1.87 and 1.99 respectively.

Tuberculosis

A total of 15 new cases of Tuberculosis was added to the Notification Register during the year, as compared with 25 during the previous year. Of these new cases 9 were inmates of Storthes Hall Hospital.

The deaths recorded as due to Tuberculosis numbered 7 (5 male and 2 female) as compared with 9 deaths from Tuberculosis in the previous year. Of these 7 deaths 3 occurred in Storthes Hall Hospital.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	57	46	7	9
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	7	4	—	4
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	2	3	1	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	15	8	2	3
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	51	45	6	10

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
45—55	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—65	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	7	4	—	4	5	2	—	—

KIRKBURTON, 1957 TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

Disease	Total Number of cases Notified	Number of cases in which Diagno- sis con- firmed	Number of cases Admitted Mill Hill Isolation Hospital	Deaths	Age distribution of confirmed cases.																							
					Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Measles	141	141	—	—	3	3	4	6	5	9	11	10	8	4	44	26	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	2	2	1	27(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influen- zal Pneumonia	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ..	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

DIVISION 20

URBAN DISTRICTS OF:—

COLNE VALLEY
DENBY DALE
HOLMFIRTH

KIRKBURTON
MELTHAM
SADDLEWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Divisional Medical Officer
1957

BY

ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers:

K. M. C. HAIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.

(Resigned 30-9-57)

B. R. ELLIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1-10-57)

W. P. B. STONEHOUSE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers:

E. D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

I. K. E. BRISTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (Appointed 17-2-58)

Clinic Medical Officers: (Part time)

H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.

H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S.,

A. HAND, M.B., Ch.B.

L.R.C.P.

J. G. WALLER, M.B., Ch.B.

P. B. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B.

Superintendent Health Visitor: Mrs. A. CORLESS

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss B. BAINES

Miss A. N. HOLTBY

Miss D. BROOKE

(Appointed 8-7-57)

Miss A. COLEMAN

Mrs. E. C. HAIGH

(Transferred to Div. 13, 1-12-57)

Miss M. I. MORRIS

Miss M. J. DAWKINS

Miss B. I. OWNSWORTH

(Resigned 28-7-57)

Mrs. A. ROYSTON

Mrs. E. FISCHER

Mrs. M. C. SHELLEY

Miss M. FLINTOFF

(Appointed 6-11-57)

Miss B. HIGTON

Mrs. V. P. M. SHEPHERD

(Resigned 31-7-57)

(Appointed 1-3-57)

Mrs. E. M. HURLEY

Miss M. TRACEY

Miss C. INCHBOARD

(Appointed 1-10-57)

Miss D. MELLOR

*Mrs. M. WARD

Mrs. E. WILLIAMS

Midwives:

Mrs. J. CAPES

Mrs. J. COOK

Miss A. CHARLESWORTH

Mrs. E. GRAHAM

Nurse/Midwives:

Miss A. ASPINALL

Miss S. JONES

Miss A. BEAUMONT

Miss L. KAYE

(Resigned 7-9-57)

Miss M. J. LAKING

Miss M. BROOK

Mrs. E. L. B. LYTHE

Mrs. B. BURTOFT

Miss M. C. PRENDERGAST

(Appointed 1-11-57)

(Appointed 16-9-57)

Miss F. B. EMMOTT

Miss J. ROTHERY

Miss R. L. GIBSON

(Appointed 7-10-57)

Miss K. GLOSSOP (Appointed 16-9-57)

Miss D. P. SMITH

Mrs. M. HANKS (Resigned 30-9-57)

Miss M. P. SPRING

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M. CLEMENTS

Mrs. J. LAUDER

Mrs. N. EARL (Resigned 30-6-57)

Mrs. N. PLATT

Mrs. J. HALSTEAD

Mrs. H. M. STURGEON

Mrs. K. M. KAYE (Redesignated from

Miss S. WADSWORTH

Nurse/Midwife to Home Nurse
1-9-57)

Mental Health Social Worker:

Mrs. M. MOORE

Mental Health Home Teachers:

Miss E. BALL

Mrs. V. M. E. DUNCOMBE

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. M. J. CARTER

Miss S. P. BROADBENT

(Appointed 1-5-57)

Duly Authorised Officer: Mr. R. G. RACE

Senior Clerk: Mr. G. A. BEATSON

* Part time

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL—SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

In this Section an account is given of the services provided by the West Riding County Council in the Division.

The Division which consists of the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Kirkburton, Meltham and Saddleworth, has a population of 89,260 and an area of 82,750 acres. Although the population is only slightly more than one person per acre on average, owing to the wild moorland nature of much of the Division the majority of the inhabitants live in small urban communities in the various valleys.

STAFF

The Medical Staff consists of a Divisional Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health for the six County Districts in the Division and two Senior Assistant County Medical Officers (one of whom is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for all the County Districts apart from Saddleworth, whilst the other is Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Saddleworth only). In addition there are two full-time Assistant County Medical Officers and five part-time Medical Officers who undertake sessional duties at Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Medical auxiliary staff employed wholly in the Division are one Mental Health Social Worker and three Mental Health Home Teachers whilst the Speech Therapist is shared with Division 19.

Details of the Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Midwifery Staffs will be found later in this report.

The statistics given in this Section relate to the whole Division but where practicable they are sub-divided into those for the various districts.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1957

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holm- firth U.D.	Kirk- burton U.D.	Mel- tham U.D.	Saddle worth U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D.'s.	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales pro figu
Area (Acres)	16,052	10,165	17,565	14,577	5,906	18,485	82,750	380,334	1,609,759	
Population	21,340	9,540	18,890	17,700	5,150	16,640	89,260	1,172,300	1,624,000	
Live Births	317	137	266	230	63	208	1221	18,843	26,920	*
Still Births	7	1	6	10	—	7	31	453	658	*
Deaths	282	135	331	370	60	223	1401	14,538	18,936	*
Deaths under 1 year of age	11	4	5	5	1	4	30	478	711	*
Birth Rate Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	14.85	14.36	14.08	12.99	12.23	15.50	13.68	16.1	16.6	16
„ (Adjusted)	15.74	15.80	15.21	16.76	12.72	13.75	*	16.2	16.7	16
Death Rates All per 1,000 est- imated population All Causes (Crude)	13.21	14.26	17.62	20.90	11.65	13.40	15.70	12.4	11.7	11
„ „ (Adjusted)	13.47	14.26	12.26	10.45	11.65	12.73	*	12.9	12.7	11
Infective and Para- sitic diseases ex- cluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.05	—	0.05	0.23	0.39	—	0.09	0.07	0.07	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.19	—	—	0.40	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.08	0
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuber- culosis of respir- atory system)	1.50	0.84	1.16	3.39	1.55	1.02	1.65	1.46	1.37	2
Cancer	2.11	1.78	2.75	2.15	1.94	1.80	2.15	1.99	1.87	2
Heart and Circul- atory Diseases	5.06	6.92	7.41	7.29	3.30	6.19	6.31	4.61	4.30	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous Sys- tem	2.25	1.99	3.12	3.79	2.14	1.86	2.63	2.15	1.95	2
Infant Mortality	34.70	29.20	18.80	21.74	15.87	19.23	24.57	25.4	26.4	2
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.41	0.51	0

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1957 was 1221 (648 males, 573 females), an increase of 32 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 13.68 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.34 for 1956.

The illegitimate live births numbered 38 or 3.11% of the total live births, the same number as in the previous year.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 1401 (699 male, 702 female), a decrease of 66 on the total for 1956.

THE CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 15.70 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 16.45 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	562
(ii)	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	... ..	236
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	... ..	192
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	... ..	147

These 4 causes accounted for 81.17% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality

In 1957 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 30 an increase of 7 on the previous year. Of these deaths 23 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 24.57 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 19.34 for 1956.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 24.51 as compared with 19.11 for 1956.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 26.32 the same as for 1956.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week		1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month		1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	5
2. Asphyxia Neonatorum...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Congenital Malforma- tions	2	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	1	8
4. Premature Birth	6	2	1	2	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
5. Atelectasis	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
6. Cerebral Haemorrhage...	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
7. Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	10	3	4	4	21	1	1	1	23	2	1	4	3	1	30

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox were reported during the year.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 694 and 89 as compared with 583 and 48 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

District	VACCINATIONS					RE-VACCINATIONS		
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15+	Total	0—15	15+	Total
Colne Valley ...	182	24	3	1	210	1	6	7
Denby Dale ...	56	6	—	1	63	—	5	5
Holmfirth ...	113	15	8	5	141	5	13	18
Kirkburton ...	101	10	3	8	122	2	11	13
Meltham ...	41	2	—	6	49	—	3	3
Saddleworth ...	80	17	6	6	109	3	40	43
Grand Totals ...	573	74	20	27	694	11	78	89

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

No cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever occurred in the area during the year.

Diphtheria

One case of Diphtheria was notified during the year but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres or by private medical practitioners, and in addition special immunisation sessions have been held in various schools. The response has been reasonably satisfactory and no special mobile campaigns have been held.

According to records available, only 51.82% of the children under 5 are at present protected. Whilst this figure is probably lower owing to lack of records, than it should be in reality, it is a very disappointing figure and energetic steps should be taken to secure a much higher acceptance rate for young children.

Number of Children Immunised in 1957

Urban District	Full Courses			
	Age at date of Final injection			
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
Colne Valley ...	131	108	8	247
Denby Dale ...	42	27	2	71
Holmfirth ...	87	112	52	251
Kirkburton ...	64	63	41	168
Meltham ...	48	30	5	83
Saddleworth ...	100	45	9	154
Total ...	472	385	117	974

Secondary Booster Injection				
Age at date of injection				
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
Colne Valley ...	—	13	137	150
Denby Dale ...	—	3	16	19
Holmfirth ...	—	10	403	413
Kirkburton ...	—	13	169	182
Meltham ...	—	14	30	44
Saddleworth ...	—	8	202	210
Total ...	—	61	957	1018

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at 31st December, 1957, are shown below.

Age at 31-12-57 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1957	1 to 4 1953-56	5 to 9 1948-52	10 to 14 1943-47	Total Under 15
Number immunised ...	71	2779	5,986	6,557	15,393
Estimated mid-year child population 1957.	Children under 5		Children 5-14		
	5,500		13,800		19,300
Percentage of child population immunised ...	51.82		90.89		79.76

Whooping Cough

The restricted scheme for the immunisation of children against Whooping Cough has continued throughout the year. Supplies of vaccine can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer and children up to the age of 4 years may be immunised.

The inoculations have been carried out by private medical practitioners and at Infant Welfare Centres and during the year 589 children received protective treatment as follows:—

District	Age at date of final injection					Total
	under 6	12/6/12-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	
Colne Valley	30	128	46	7	5	216
Denby Dale	—	15	30	—	1	46
Holmfirth	2	89	46	4	5	146
Kirkburton	9	61	16	1	—	87
Meltham	—	4	14	2	2	22
Saddleworth	5	40	25	2	—	72
Total	46	337	177	16	13	589

Dysentery

During the year 118 cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the Division as compared with 505 cases in 1956. The incidence of the disease since 1950 is as follows:—

1950—100 cases.	1954— 47 cases.
1951—216 cases.	1955—237 cases.
1952—125 cases.	1956—505 cases.
1953— 11 cases.	1957—118 cases.

The cases were widespread throughout the area except for the Kirkburton U.D. (1 case) and the Denby Dale U.D. where there were no cases, and they again tended to be grouped around certain schools. The cases occurred as follows:—

Quarter	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddlew'eth	Total
1st	24	—	—	—	13	24	61
2nd	—	—	—	—	4	24	28
3rd	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
4th	—	—	27	—	—	—	27
Total	24	—	27	1	18	48	118

In the Colne Valley the schools principally affected were Clough Head County and Marsden County Infants; in Holmfirth, Holmbridge C. of E. School; and in Saddleworth, Saddleworth Parochial School.

The age distribution in the various districts is shown below:—

Age	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddlew'eth	Total
Pre-School	4	—	1	—	3	9	17
School	13	—	23	—	7	25	68
Adult	7	—	3	1	8	14	33
Total	24	—	27	1	18	48	118

Towards the end of the year, with the co-operation of the Head Teachers concerned, a system of strict hand hygiene was instituted in affected schools. This consisted of a thorough washing of the hands in soap and water, followed by immersion in a special disinfectant for a minute and then drying of the hands on a paper towel. This procedure was carried out under the supervision of a teacher after each visit to the toilet and by each pupil before sitting down to the mid-day school meal. Whilst it is impossible to be dogmatic as to the effects of this routine, it is felt that in schools where it was put into practice the outbreaks of dysentery were less intensive and less protracted than in schools where no such hand disinfection was carried out.

Food Poisoning

During the year 33 cases of food poisoning occurred in the area, all of which were in the Colne Valley U.D.

The outbreak occurred between the 1st and 4th June, 1957 and the food suspected of causing the outbreak was sherry trifle or artificial cream used as cake filling, partaken at a wedding reception held on the 1st June. There were 76 guests at the reception of whom 40 were affected (7 of them residing in other areas).

The average interval from ingestion to onset was 36—48 hours and the main symptoms were vomiting and diarrhoea (moderate/severe). The duration of illness was 3 to 4 days but several cases were affected for up to one week.

Faecal specimens submitted from all cases proved negative except in two cases when *C. Welchii* was isolated.

The caterers were from the neighbouring County Borough and the Medical Officer of Health for that area carried out investigations amongst their staff. He reported that faecal specimens from all the caterers staff were negative except in four cases when *C. Welchii* was isolated.

No samples of the food concerned were available for examination.

The outbreak was probably Staphylococcal in origin although the time between the taking of the meal and the onset of symptoms was longer than is usual.

Acute Poliomyelitis

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

The arrangements made during 1956 for children resident in the area to receive protective treatment against poliomyelitis were continued and extended during the year. The original scheme restricted registration for vaccination to children born during the years 1947—1954 inclusive and the vaccinations were carried out by medical officers of the local health authority. In May this was extended to include also the children born in 1955 and 1956 and all medical practitioners were given the opportunity to take part in the vaccination of children registered. Towards the end of the year this was further extended to cover all children born during the years 1943 to 1956 inclusive and children born in 1957 who had attained the age of 6 months. The following priority groups were also brought within the scope of the scheme:—

Expectant Mothers.

General Practitioners and their families.

Ambulance Staff and their families.

To enable the extended programme to be carried out it was decided to supplement the supply of British vaccine with imported supplies of Salk vaccine manufactured in Canada and the United States. Before use, the vaccine was required to pass in this country the same safety and other tests applied to the British vaccine and parents were to be at liberty to decline its use. The first supplies of imported vaccine did not become available until early 1958 and it was not possible, there-

fore, to carry out many vaccinations in 1957 amongst the new groups who were beginning to register.

At the end of the year out of 19,000 eligible for registration 7,311 (38.48%) had registered to receive the protective treatment. During the year 2,258 children received a complete course of vaccination giving a total of 2,520 vaccinated since the commencement of the scheme. In addition 482 children had received one injection. Thus by the end of 1957 34.47% of those registered had received the protective treatment.

Mass Radiography Service

Details of the Surveys carried out in the Divisional area during the year are as follows:—

Survey undertaken at (1)	Number Ex'min'd (2)	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other (5)	Total (6)
		Active (3)	Inactive (4)		
The Mechanics' Institute, Uppermill, Saddleworth U.D.	1584	3	15	16	34
Robt. Fletcher & Son Ltd., Greenfield, Saddleworth U.D.	332	1	4	1	6
The Civic Hall, Slaithwaite, Colne Valley U.D.	1437	3	9	11	18
The C.E. School, Golcar, Colne Valley U.D.	264	2	5	4	11
The Old Council Offices, Greave House, Lepton, Kirkburton U.D.	753	1	6	11	18
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton U.D.	2571	11	34	26	71
TOTALS	6941	21	73	69	163

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of cases attended by the domiciliary midwives during the year was 382 as compared with 330 in 1956.

At the commencement of the year, 4 whole-time midwives, 12 nurse/midwives and 1 relief nurse/midwife were engaged in the Division. During the year 2 nurse/midwives resigned their appointments and one nurse/midwife was redesignated home nurse, whilst 2 nurse/midwives and 2 relief nurse/midwives were appointed.

The position regarding the the nursing and midwifery services at the end of the year was as follows:—

Urban District	Establishment		Staff at 31st December, 1957		
	Midwives	Home Nurses	Midwives	Nurse/ Midwives	Home Nurses
Colne Valley	3	3	1	1	3
Denby Dale	2	2	—	3	—
Holmfirth	2	2	2	—	3
Kirkburton	2	3	—	4	—
Meltham	1	1	—	1	—
Saddleshworth	2	3	1	2	1
Relief	2	1	—	3	—
Division 20	14	15	4	14	7

Three independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area.

Of the 1,254 births notified and attributed to the Division, 387 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended:—

MIDWIFE	CONFINEMENTS		HOME VISITS	
	As Midwife	As Mat. Nurse	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Whole-time County Midwives.				
Capes	30	2	549	940
Charlesworth	39	2	534	857
Cook	27	3	351	736
Graham	47	1	472	1048
	143	8	1906	3581
Nurse/Midwives.				
Aspinall	9	—	98	248
Beaumont	8	2	127	241
(Resigned 7-9-57)				
Brook	15	4	183	447
Burtoft	—	—	4	—
(Appointed 1-11-57)				
Emmott	27	3	175	464
Gibson	14	2	82	274
Glossop	5	—	58	86
(Appointed 16-9-57)				
Hanks	16	3	76	424
(Resigned 30-9-57)				
Jones	18	1	224	377
Kaye, K. M.	2	—	24	32
Kaye, L.	6	—	138	223
Laking	30	4	150	561
Lythe	22	—	189	422
Prendergast	3	—	29	69
(Appointed 16-9-57)				
Rothery	2	—	29	73
(Appointed 7-10-57)				
Smith	2	—	82	136
Spring	11	—	23	259
	190	19	1691	4336
Independent Midwives.	21	1	—	—
Total	354	28	3597	7917

Of the cases attended 3 were twin births, 3 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers) and 2 cases were attended on behalf of a neighbouring Division. Thus 380 of the births attended were attributed to the Division. The remaining 7 births attributed to the Division were inward transfers.

In addition 18 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of puerperium. During the year 277 such patients received nursing care, 1,068 individual visits being paid to them.

Notifications:—

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:—

Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Laying out the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Medical Assistance:—

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1957 numbered 175 (84 domiciliary, 91 institutional). The following table summarises the cases for which medical aid was sought:—

PREGNANCY				LYING-IN			
		Dom.	Inst.			Dom.	Inst.
Abdominal Pain	...	1	—	Phlebitis	...	2	—
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	1	1	Post-Partum Haemorrhage	...	4	—
Abortion—threatened	...	1	—	Pyrexia	...	2	1
General condition	...	1	—			—	—
Malpresentation	...	1	—			8	1
Toxaemias:—							
Albuminuria	...	2	—				
Eclampsia	...	—	1				
Oedema	...	1	—				
		8	2				
LABOUR				THE CHILD			
Episiotomy	...	1	1	Abnormality	...	2	—
Foetal Distress	...	—	2	B.B.A.	...	1	—
General condition	...	2	—	Deformity	...	1	1
Haemorrhage— <i>intra-partum</i>	...	1	1	Eye Condition	...	1	—
Labour:—				General Condition	...	2	—
Prolonged	...	3	10	Macerated Foetus	...	1	—
Premature	...	2	—	Prematurity	...	1	—
Laceration:—				Skin Condition	...	1	—
Labial	...	—	1	Stillbirth	...	1	—
Perineal	...	41	66	Vomiting	...	1	—
Malpresentation	...	4	2			—	—
Retained Placenta	...	2	1			12	1
Rigid Perineum	...	—	2				
Uterine Inertia	...	—	1				
		56	87				

Gas and Air Analgesia

At the end of 1957, all the 18 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 261 cases, or 68.32% of the cases attended, as compared with 237 cases in 1956.

Pethidine was administered by domiciliary midwives to 258 cases, or 67.54% of the cases attended, as compared with 185 cases in 1956.

Trilene was administered in 2 cases by domiciliary midwives under the supervision of the general practitioner.

Ante-Natal Clinics

In the Division there are 3 separate Medical Ante-Natal Clinics and 7 Clinics which are combined with the Infant Welfare Clinics. In addition occasional patients are seen at Infant Welfare sessions.

The attendance figures at these Medical Clinics have remained at a low level as was the case in the previous year when 106 patients made 332 attendances.

During the year 101 patients made 300 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table:—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Meltham	12	13	35	2.92
Springhead	12	29	94	7.83
Uppermill	12	39	109	9.08
*Denby Dale	12	3	5	0.42
*Golcar	12	—	—	—
*Holmfirth	12	—	—	—
*Lepton	12	13	51	4.30
*New Mill	12	—	—	—
*Skelmanthorpe	12	4	6	0.50
*Slaithwaite	12	—	—	—
Total ...	120	101	300	2.50

*Combined with Infant Welfare Clinics

Ante-natal classes run by midwives were, however, better attended. At these classes expectant mothers are taught the principles of relaxation and whenever possible the classes are attended by a Health Visitor who gives instruction in mothercraft. This gives opportunities for the midwife and the Health Visitor to work together and thus afford continuity of advice and service for the mother. Details of attendance are as follows:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	43	30	179	4.16
Holmfirth	40	9	43	1.08
Kirkburton	41	12	81	1.98
Lepton	43	36	237	5.51
Meltham	42	20	145	3.45
New Mill	8	—	—	—
Slaithwaite	47	84	449	9.55
Uppermill	44	28	166	3.77
Total ...	308	219	1300	4.22

Flying Squad Arrangements

There have been no changes in the arrangements for "Flying Squads" based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the Oldham and District General Hospital. Two calls were made on the squads to attend patients in the Division during the year.

Institutional Midwifery

More difficulty is now being experienced by expectant mothers regarding the booking of hospital maternity accommodation. Home circumstance reports are supplied to the hospital authorities on request and from these, social priority for admission is decided. Of the 1,254 births attributed to the Division, only 387 or 30.86% took place at home as compared with 329 or 27.53% in the previous year. A summary of the cases for which medical aid was sought by midwives in institutions is given on page 13a.

Premature Babies

During the year 57 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division and 19 were born at home. Of those born at home 4 died during the first 48 hours and the remaining 15 survived at the end of one month.

At the end of the year there were 4 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

Two premature baby outfits are available in the Division but these were not called into use during the year.

ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddleworth	Total
Princess Royal Maternity Home	106	61	19	104	31	1	322
Woodfield Maternity Home	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	176	—	—	—	176
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	117	11	5	32	20	1	186
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	15	8	6	27	5	—	61
Oldham and District General Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	70	70
Lakes Hospital, Ashton-U-Lyne	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Other Maternity Hospitals	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
Other General Hospitals	2	3	—	1	1	4	11
Private Nursing Homes	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Total Institutional	240	85	206	168	57	111	867
Domiciliary	83	55	73	68	8	100	387
Total Confinements	323	140	279	236	65	211	1254

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births						Number Dying (days of survival).														Over 14 up to 28 days	Number Surviving Over 28 Days					Percentage Survival in 1957	Percentage Survival in 1956
	Born Alive					Born Dead	First Week							Second Week								A	B1	B2	C	T		
	A	B1	B2	C	T		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
5-5½	6	-	9	15	30	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	14	29	96·67	97·06
4½-5	3	-	1	8	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	8	12	100·00	95·00
4-4½	2	-	1	7	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	9	90·00	100·00
3½-4	2	-	3	4	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	8	88·89	100·00
3-3½	2	-	2	2	6	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	50·00	60·00
2½-3	1	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	33·33	00·00
2-2½	3	-	-	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	25·00	00·00
1½-2	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00·00	00·00
1-1½	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00·00	00·00
	19	-	17	40	76	20	6	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	33	63	82·90	86·96

Total adjusted live births 1226
 Number of live premature births 76
 Percentage of total live births 6·20
 Number born dead 20

A: Born at home and attended by a midwife.
 B1: Born in a Private Nursing Home.
 B2: Born in a Maternity Home.
 C: Born in a General Hospital.
 T: Total.

CHILD WELFARE

Distribution of Welfare Foods

At the Council Offices, Kirkheaton welfare foods are now distributed on the 1st and 3rd Monday afternoons in each month, otherwise there has been no change in the arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods which are as detailed in my report for 1955.

At the 21 distribution centres in this Division the welfare foods distributed during the year, and the comparative figures for 1956, are as follows:—

	1957	1956
National Dried Milk (tins) ...	11,797	16,832
Orange Juice (bottles) ...	56,775	51,468
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)...	9,293	9,695
Vitamin A. & D. Tablets (packets)	3,505	3,641

There has been a reduction of approximately 5,000 tins of National Dried Milk sold during the year and this is no doubt the result of the price being increased in April from 10½d. to 2/4d. per tin.

It is interesting to note that of the total amount of Orange Juice which could have been distributed to eligible children only 48% was distributed. The figure for Cod Liver Oil is 20%. These figures do not however, present a true picture as the Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil for some children resident in the area will no doubt have been collected from distribution points in other areas.

Infant Welfare Clinics

A new clinic was commenced at the Council Offices, Kirkheaton on the 19th August, 1957, sessions being held on the 1st and 3rd Monday afternoons in each month.

There has been no change in the arrangements at the other 16 Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division.

During the year 2,843 children were seen and a total of 25,106 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,526 children and a total of 21,977 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of children who attended and who were born in:—				No. of attendances by children who at date of attendance were:—				Average attendance per Session		
		1957	1956	1952	Total	—1 yrs.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.	Total	—1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.
				-55								
Delph ...	51	21	21	33	75	498	354	388	1240	9.76	6.94	7.61
Golcar ...	49	79	72	68	219	1323	315	183	1821	27.00	6.43	3.73
Greenfield ...	50	36	57	69	162	902	279	607	1788	18.04	5.58	12.14
Holmfirth ...	51	86	104	83	273	1435	332	210	1987	28.14	6.51	4.12
Honley ...	52	57	75	32	164	1054	222	227	1503	20.27	4.27	4.37
Kirkburton ...	49	54	54	64	172	801	231	160	1192	16.35	4.71	3.27
Kirkheaton ...	9	14	11	9	34	75	17	24	116	8.33	1.89	2.67
Lepton ...	51	69	100	62	231	1463	320	220	2003	28.69	6.27	4.31
Linthwaite ...	49	41	50	34	125	920	265	185	1370	18.78	5.41	3.78
Marsden ...	51	42	85	53	180	945	390	464	1799	18.53	7.65	9.10
Meltham ...	49	51	55	94	200	1058	278	201	1537	21.59	5.67	4.10
New Mill ...	51	50	61	100	211	795	324	437	1556	15.59	6.35	8.57
Slaithwaite ...	50	51	66	86	203	1110	701	406	2217	22.20	14.02	8.12
Springhead ...	50	44	84	43	171	1193	400	489	2082	23.86	8.00	9.78
Denby Dale ...	24	43	54	26	123	549	168	164	881	12.88	7.00	6.83
Skelmanthorpe	23	35	35	24	94	429	186	72	687	18.65	8.09	3.13
Uppermill ...	51	41	74	91	206	732	324	281	1337	14.35	6.35	5.51
Total ...	760	814	1058	971	2843	15282	5106	4718	25106	20.11	6.72	6.21

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 24 individual children having made 142 attendances, as compared with 16 children making 110 attendances in 1956.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948

One person in the Division was registered as a child minder until December, 1957 when her registration was cancelled because she removed from the area and is now resident abroad. No persons in the Division are now registered under the Act.

There are no day nurseries in the Division provided by the County Council and the registration in respect of the private industrial nursery at Thornleigh Hall, Grotton, Saddleworth, was cancelled in February, 1957.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

This account of the School Health Service is a Divisional report and is a combination of the reports already presented to the Upper Agbrigg Divisional Executive and the Saddleworth District Sub-Committee. The statistics relate to the whole Division.

Schools in the Area

There are in the Division 78 schools or separate departments, which include the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1957, was 12,556 (an increase of 151 as compared with the previous year) and was composed of:—

Infants	Juniors	Seniors
2,769	5,407	4,380

Of the 71 Primary and "Through" Schools 35 are Voluntary and 36 are County Schools.

The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Saddleworth		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	17	2233	9	930	14	1643	13	1374	5	537	11	1217	69	7934
Secondary Modern ...	—	—	1	749	1	617	1	327	—	—	1	434	4	2127
Through	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	266	—	—	1	192	2	458
Grammar	—	—	—	—	1	713	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	713
Comprehensive	1	1270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1270
Spécial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	—	1	54
All Types	18	3503	10	1679	16	2973	15	1967	6	591	13	1843	78	12556

Pupils from Saddleworth attend Hulme, Oldham and Manchester Grammar Schools, but so far as the School Health Service is concerned they are the responsibility of the Oldham County Borough Council, and of the Medical Officers of the Independent Schools.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

Medical Inspections

The periodic medical examinations have continued as detailed in previous reports. In all 166 separate inspections were carried out at the 78 schools in the Division.

Periodic Medical Inspections

During the year 4,358 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 4,939 in 1956.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as follows:—

Prescribed age groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	982
7 to 8 year group	...	...	...	...	...	1116
Last year primary	...	...	...	...	...	927
First year secondary...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Last year secondary...	...	...	...	...	...	736
Other periodics	...	...	...	...	...	370
Total						4358

Findings of Medical Inspections

The following figures show the incidence of certain defects in the 4,358 children who were examined at the periodic inspections:—

Defect or Disease	No. of Children Requiring	
	Treatment	Observation
Nose or Throat	59	225
Speech	25	47
Lymphatic Glands	10	92
Heart and Circulation	14	50
Lungs	12	104
Orthopædic	114	206
Eyes	178	730

Further details will be found in the table on Page 21a.

Particulars of the age grouping of children found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment are given below:—

Groups	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	7	115	117
7 to 8 year group	62	82	132
Last year primary	33	43	74
First year secondary	7	22	26
Last year secondary	25	44	68
Other Periodics	14	54	57
TOTAL	148	360	474

Defects Found at Medical Inspections

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment
Skin	15	53	5	26
Eyes: (a) Vision	148	636	111	695
(b) Squint	22	86	11	52
(c) Other	8	8	2	15
Ears: (a) Hearing	7	26	6	22
(b) Otitis Media	8	34	1	9
(c) Other	4	15	4	6
Nose or Throat	59	225	75	174
Speech	25	47	19	38
Lymphatic Glands	10	92	2	45
Heart and Circulation ..	14	50	1	58
Lungs	12	104	7	86
Developmental (a) Hernia	3	8	3	4
(b) Other	8	56	3	36
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	4	21	3	12
(b) Feet	74	67	55	62
(c) Other	36	118	39	105
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	—	9	—	3
(b) Other	5	16	4	8
Psychological (a) Development	13	171	2	39
(b) Stability	5	85	1	16
Abdomen	1	8	2	—
Other	27	34	20	57
TOTAL	508	1969	376	1568

Physical Condition of Children

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their physical condition at the time of the inspection. The classifications are "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory."

Details of children inspected during the year are as follows:—

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactor		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
Entrants	982	968	98.6	14	1.4
7 to 8 year group ...	1116	1099	98.5	17	1.5
Last year primary ...	927	915	98.7	12	1.3
First year secondary....	227	224	98.7	3	1.3
Last year secondary....	736	730	99.2	6	0.8
Other periodics	370	368	99.5	2	0.5
TOTAL ...	4358	4304	98.8	54	1.2

Other Examinations

In addition to routine, special and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections, a total of 381 children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include non-attendance at school, children returning to special schools, fitness to attend school camps, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

Uncleanliness

The total number of inspections made during the year was 33,453 and 276 instances of infestation were found as compared with 34,856 and 359 respectively in 1956. There were 172 individual children (1.4% of the school population) found to be infested on at least one occasion, a decrease of 65 as compared with the previous year.

Statistics relating to these inspections are as follows:—

Total number of warning letters sent	129
Total number of exclusion notices served	12
Total number of home visits paid	182
Total number of individual children found to be verminous	172
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	1
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	1

Arrangements for Treatment

School Clinics

There are no special school clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 17 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 503 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

Special Clinics

Ophthalmic Clinics

The arrangements detailed in my report for the year 1950 have continued, Dr. J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division. Additional sessions are arranged when necessary.

During the year 96 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 1,031 children who made 1,214 attendances. Spectacles were prescribed for 280 children, 495 were found not to require any change, and 256 did not require spectacles.

Cases requiring orthoptic treatment may obtain this either through the hospital service or, if in the Saddleworth Area, they may attend the Orthoptic Clinic, Scottfield, Oldham, which is provided by the Oldham Education Committee. A charge of 5/- per attendance is paid by the West Riding Education Committee.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

The special Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for West Riding children conducted by the staff of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department have continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. During the year 4 sessions were held and 66 individual children were seen, 46 being referred for operative treatment.

Children from the Saddleworth area are referred to a special clinic arranged by the Hospital Management Committee at the Oldham and District General Hospital. Of the 25 cases referred 22 were recommended for operative treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics

The special fortnightly sessions for West Riding children have continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. These have been conducted by Mr. J. Hunter Annan, F.R.C.S., Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon and by Mr. G. F. Hird, F.R.C.S., Assistant Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon, assisted by Miss M. Flintoff and a clerk from the Divisional Health Office.

School children and pre-school infants with orthopædic defects are better seen at these clinics than at Out-Patient sessions at the hospital, and the clinics have been very well attended.

At the 21 sessions held during the year 325 individual children made a total of 536 attendances.

No children from the Saddleworth area were referred to the Gainsborough Avenue Clinic, Oldham.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:—

Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Club Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Hallux Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Other Deformities of Toes	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Postural Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Congenital Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Perthes Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tubercular Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

325

Child Guidance Treatment

Dr. S. M. Leese, the County Psychiatrist, along with Mr. Pickles, the County Psychologist, continued to hold clinics at Mirfield and Wakefield and during the year 21 individual children received treatment.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment

Facilities are available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, Denby Dale and Uppermill. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 61 children received courses of treatment.

Speech Therapy

Sessions for Speech Therapy have continued throughout the year, these being held at the Divisional Health Office, Golcar; The Mechanics' Institute, Uppermill; Council Offices, Honley; Civic Hall, Slaithwaite; Scholes County School; the Drill Hall, Kirkburton; Town Hall, Meltham; and Friezland County School. In March sessions were commenced at Royd Edge School, Meltham, these being held once per fortnight. During the year 253 sessions were held at the various centres. The total number of attendances made by the 130 children was 1,837.

It is pleasing to report that attendances have been far more regular than in past years. Most children continue to attend through the school holiday periods thus getting continuity of treatment and this, together with the ready co-operation of the teaching staff in schools, frequently results in reducing the period needed for treatment by several months.

The waiting list is still far too long and in some areas children have to wait up to 9 or 10 months for treatment.

There is a national shortage of trained Speech Therapists and many Education Authorities, including the West Riding County Council, are unable to obtain the number required with the result that treatment cannot be provided for all the children who would benefit.

The children under treatment and on the waiting list have come to notice at routine school medical inspections and as a result of reference by Head teachers. If special surveys were carried out in schools there is no doubt that the number recommended for treatment would be considerably increased, but with the present staff further ascertainment would only swell the waiting list.

It is to be regretted that there is little hope for improvement at the present time.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

No. of new cases treated during the year	52
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	78
Total number of cases treated	130
No. of cases discharged during the year:—	
Speech Normal	30
Speech Improved	5
Unsuitable for Treatment	1
Non Co-operation	2
Left School	4
Admitted to Special School	1
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year ...	28
No. of visits made to schools	4
No. of home visits	2

Treatment Tables

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

1. Diseases of the Skin

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	4
Other Skin Diseases	16
Total	20

2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint	—	38
Errors of Refraction, including Squint ...	—	1192
Total	—	1230
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were prescribed	—	573

3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For diseases of the Ear	—	2
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis	—	163
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions	—	4
Received other forms of treatment ...	16	10
Total	16	179
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—		
(a) in 1957	—	—
(b) in previous years	—	4

4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects

Number of pupils known to have been treated in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	By the Authority	Otherwise
	—	21

5. Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority 21

6. Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist under arrangements made by the Authority 130

7. Other Treatment Given

- (a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority 183
- (b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements —
- (c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination 146
- (d) Pupils who received Ultra-Violet Light treatment 50

8. Tonsillectomy

The following table shows the number of pupils examined at routine medical inspections who were found to have undergone tonsillectomy during 1957 or previously:—

Age Group Inspected	Number inspected	Found to have undergone Tonsillectomy	
		Number	Percentage
Entrants	982	28	2.9
7—8 year group ...	1116	121	10.8
Last year primary ...	927	122	13.2
First year secondary	227	36	15.9
Last year secondary	736	102	13.9
Total	3988	409	10.3

Dental Treatment

A full dental service is available for all children attending schools in the Colne and Holme Valleys, Kirkburton, Meltham and Saddleworth.

Children from Denby Dale have received treatment at Honley, Slaithwaite and Wakefield Clinics on request although it is to be regretted that as yet there is no provision for routine dental inspections at schools in this area.

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised below:—

Total number inspected	7562
Total number found to require treatment	4560
Total number treated	2885
Total number of attendances	7762

Hospital Schools

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special "long-stay" hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

The number of children away at these schools, together with the details of admissions and discharges during the year, is as follows:—

Name of Hospital School	No. of children from this Division	Diagnosis	Date Admitted	Date Discharged
Pinderfields Hospital School, Wakefield	(T.G.)	Perthes Disease	13-6-56	2-10-57
	(B.L.)	Perthes Disease	29-9-56	1957
	4 (W.W.)	Old Poliomyelitis	Early '57	—
	(C.S.)	Obturator Neurectomy	29-4-57	6-57
Leasowe Children's Hospital School, Wallasey	1 (M.K.)	Cerebral Palsy	11-1-46	—
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	1 (S.R.)	Congenital Paraplegia	6-1-54	—
Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoor-side	1 (H.N.)	Congenital Spina Bifida	8-10-55	—
Fielden Long-stay Hospital, School, Todmorden	(A.R.)	Bronchitis	10-56	1957
	(M.S.)	Tuberculosis	31-12-56	3-57
	5 (S.R.L.)	General Debility	6-56	10-1-57
	(P.B.)	T.B. Adenitis	29-3-57	30-8-57
	(A.M.)	Kidney	12-3-57	10-57

Convalescent Home Treatment

During the year no children were sent to convalescent homes at the expense of the Education Committee.

Infectious Diseases

The table on page 28a shows the number of confirmed cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

There was an increased incidence of measles during the year when 445 cases occurred as compared with 10 cases in 1956.

SCHOOL	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Non-Pul. Tuberculosis
Clough Head County	—	—	—	9	—	—
Golcar C. of E.	1	—	5	—	—	1
Knowl Bank County	12	—	1	—	—	—
Knowl Bank County Infants ...	2	—	26	1	—	1
Linthwaite C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—
Linthwaite County	—	1	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite County Infants	—	2	3	—	—	—
Marsden County Infants	1	—	42	—	1	—
Marsden C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—
Scammonden C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—
Scapegoat Hill County.....	—	—	—	1	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E.	1	1	—	—	—	—
West Slaithwaite C. of E.	2	—	13	—	—	—
Wilberlee County	—	—	12	—	—	—
Colne Valley High	—	—	1	4	1	—
Clayton West County	7	—	1	—	—	—
Cumberworth C. of E.	—	—	5	—	—	—
Denby C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denby Dale County	3	—	26	—	—	—
Scissett C. of E.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe County	—	—	1	—	—	1
Brockholes C. of E.	—	1	4	—	—	—
Hade Edge County	—	—	14	—	—	—
Hinchliffe Mill County	—	—	1	—	—	—
Holmbridge C. of E.	—	—	1	20	—	—
Holme Valley Grammar	1	—	—	1	—	—
Holmfirth County	—	—	5	—	—	—
Holmfirth Secondary Modern ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Honley C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—
Netherthong County	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scholes County	—	—	2	—	—	—
Upperthong County	—	—	1	—	—	—
Farnley Tyas C. of E.	—	—	11	—	—	—
Highburton C. of E.	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kirkburton C. of E.	—	—	3	—	1	—
Kirkheaton C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kirkheaton C. of E. Infants	1	—	13	—	—	—
Lepton C. of E.	—	—	3	—	—	—
Lepton County Infants	2	—	16	—	—	—
Lepton County	1	—	2	—	—	—
Shelley County	—	—	16	—	—	—
Shepley County	2	—	—	—	—	1
Thurstonland Endowed	—	—	2	—	—	—
Upper Whitley County	—	—	1	—	—	—
Helme C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E.	1	—	2	2	—	—
Meltham C. of E. Infants	1	—	49	1	1	—
Meltham Mills C. of E.	—	—	1	1	—	—
Wilshaw C. of E.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Royd Edge	—	—	—	—	1	—
Delph County	3	1	9	—	—	—
Denshaw C. of E.	4	5	—	—	1	—
Diggle County	1	8	6	—	—	—
Dobcross C. of E.	—	—	10	1	—	—
Greenfield C. of E.	—	—	18	8	1	—
Greenfield County	3	—	40	—	—	—
Lydgate C. of E.	2	2	19	2	1	—
Saddleworth Parochial	—	—	11	14	—	—
Scouthead C. of E.	—	—	13	—	—	—
Springhead County	1	—	3	—	—	—
Springhead County Infants	2	3	19	—	—	—
Kirkburton Secondary Modern ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	53	25	445	66	8	5

In addition the following cases of other infectious diseases were reported by various Head Teachers.

German Measles	4	Chicken Pox	247
Impetigo	1	Mumps	297
Ringworm	1		

An Influenza epidemic occurred at the beginning of September when 40 children and staff at "The Leas" Children's Home, Scholes, were affected. Later, cases were noted at Nortonthorpe Hostel, Scissett, where about one third of the boys and staff contracted the illness

The outbreak gradually spread throughout the area particularly in Denby Dale, Holmfirth and later to Colne Valley. It mainly affected the Secondary Modern Schools where attendances were in some cases as low as 30%.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres, and special immunisation sessions have been held at various schools.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

The following figures indicate the number of children who received primary immunisation after entering school and also the number receiving re-inforcement injections:—

				Primary Immunisations	Re-Inforcement Injections
Colne Valley				8	137
Denby Dale				2	16
Holmfirth				52	403
Kirkburton				41	169
Meltham				5	30
Saddleworth				9	202
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				117	957

B.C.G. Vaccination

In accordance with the County Council's scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis, arrangements were made to offer B.C.G. Vaccination to all children aged 13-14 years. Vaccinations were carried out during July when 146 children were vaccinated.

Details are given below of the work undertaken during the year:

No. of children offered B.C.G.	...	...	460
No. of acceptances ... ..	...	...	243
No. completing skin testing (includes children brought forward from previous year)	...	...	254
No. Positive ... ..	...	...	98
% Positive ... ..	...	...	39
No. Negative ... ..	...	...	148
No. Vaccinated ... ..	...	...	146
No. of skin tests after 12 months	...	...	96

Protection of Children against Tuberculosis

The arrangements for the X-ray examination of the chests of all new entrants to the teaching profession and non-teaching staff of schools have continued.

Whenever the Mass Radiography Unit is available in the area the facilities are offered to all classes of staff dealing with children. The response from the Nursing and Teaching staffs has been satisfactory, but the response from non-teaching staff at schools leaves much to be desired.

As a result of these examinations 2 cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

Case No. 1:

In June, 1957, notification was received that as a result of a routine radiological examination by the Mass Radiography Unit, a teacher at a County School was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

After consultation with the Chest Physician, the possibility of infection was explained by letter to the parents of the children who were likely to have been contacts and, with the co-operation of the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, radiological examinations and Mantoux testing was offered for the children. Practically all the parents accepted the offer.

The staff at the school had had an opportunity of attending a Survey in June, but arrangements were made for 10 members of the staff who had not attended that Survey to attend for X-ray examination.

None of the miniature films of the children or staff showed anything suspicious except in the case of one kitchen maid who was recalled for a large film. This showed no radiological evidence of chest disease. Amongst the 28 children mantoux tested, 17 were negative and 11 were positive. The parents of these children were interviewed by a School Medical Officer and the significance of the testing was explained to them.

Case No. 2:

As in the previous case, notification was received in November, 1957, that as a result of a routine radiological examination by the Mass Radiography Unit, the Head Teacher of a large mixed age School was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Again the possibility of infection was explained by letter to the parents of all the children in the school. Mantoux testing was offered for all the children and radiological examination was offered for all children over 11 years of age and for all children under 11 years of age who showed a positive reaction to the mantoux test.

Amongst the 218 children tested, 172 were negative and 46 were positive. Arrangements were made for the radiological examination to be carried out at the school, but this could not be arranged before the end of January, 1958.

All the mantoux positive children found as a result of tests for B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year old pupils are followed up at a routine school medical inspection and arrangements are made for these children to attend for X-ray examination whenever the Mass Radiography Unit is in the area.

A child found to be mantoux positive in 1955 attended the Mass Radiography Unit in July, 1957 and was found to be a case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Deaths in School Children

During the year 6 deaths were registered amongst school children (3 boys and 3 girls). The following are brief details.

Sex and Age	Area	Cause of Death
1. Boy aged 6 years	Colne Valley	1 (a) Cardiac Arrest. (b) Operation for Congenital Heart Disease.
2. Girl aged 11 years	Colne Valley	1 (a) Acute Myelogenous Leukaemia.
3. Boy aged 10 years	Holmfirth	1 (a) Cerebellar Tumour. (b) Malignant Glioma.
4. Girl aged 7 years	Holmfirth	Toxaemia following burns accidentally sustained in her home.
5. Girl aged 8 years	Kirkburton	1 (a) Cardiac Failure. (b) Broncho Pneumonia. (c) Influenza.
6. Boy aged 14 years	Saddleworth	Peritonitis following perforation of Pelvic Colon due to Malignant Growth.

School Meals Service

There has been little change in this service apart from the improvements which have been made in some of the school kitchens.

At the end of the year 400 children (3.2% of the school population) were receiving meals at the expense of the Education Committee as compared with 312 (2.5%) in 1956. The number of children taking school meals was 7,957 (63.4% of the school population) compared with 7,548 (60.8%) in 1956. A total of 8,300 (66.1%) were having school milk compared with 7,895 (63.6%) in 1956.

In order to supplement the diet of infants Vitamin A and D capsules are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under.

New entrants to the staffs of school canteens are examined by the Department's Medical staff. During the year 24 new entrants were examined and in each case a certificate to the effect that the examinee was fit to work in the School Meals Service was forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer.

Youth Employment Service

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment Services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited, are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 56 children should not be employed in one or more of the following categories of work.

1.	Heavy manual work	...	...	...	...	...	18
2.	Work in dusty atmosphere	...	...	...	...	...	10
3.	Work involving normally acute vision	...	...	...	...	...	8
4.	Work involving normal colour vision	...	...	...	...	...	12
5.	Work at heights	...	...	...	...	...	6
6.	Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	13
7.	Work involving prolonged standing, much walking or quick movement from place to place	...	...	...	...	...	9
8.	Work requiring freedom from damp hands or skin defects	...	...	...	...	...	1
9.	Work in a damp atmosphere	...	...	...	...	...	10
10.	Work involving exposure to bad weather	...	...	...	...	...	2
11.	Work involving wide changes in temperature...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12.	Work involving the handling or preparation of food...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws 107 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows:—

Newspaper Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	90
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Packers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Winding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Gardening	...	...	...	...	...	1
Healding	...	...	...	...	...	2
Office Work	...	...	...	...	...	1
Finishing Department	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouse	...	...	...	...	...	1

Handicapped Pupils

Facilities for the special educational treatment of all classes of handicapped pupils requiring residential care, except those classed as Educationally Sub-normal, are now fairly readily available.

During the year 95 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 84 cases. During the year 33 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 275 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	7
Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	11
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	12
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	63
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	24
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	151
						275

At the beginning of the year 53 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 22 children (8 educationally sub-normal, 9 delicate, 2 deaf, 1 maladjusted, 1 partially sighted, 1 partially deaf) were admitted during the year. There were 15 discharges (5 delicate, 4 educationally sub-normal, 2 maladjusted, 3 partially sighted, 1 deaf) leaving a total of 60 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. Away	Location of Special School
Blind	1	Yorkshire School for the Blind, York.
Maladjusted	3	Hoover House School, Wentworth, near Rotherham.
Partially Sighted	1	School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston.

Deaf	11	1 at Lawns House School, Leeds. 3 at Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester. 4 at Odsal House School for the Deaf, Bradford. 3 at Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster.
Delicate	8	5 at Netherside Hall School, Grassington. 2 at Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham. 1 at Linton School, Skipton.
Educationally Sub-normal	23	5 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 1 at Baliol School, Sedbergh. 4 at Springfield Special School, Horsforth. 1 at Beechwood Boarding School for Senior Girls, Liverpool. 1 at Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool. 9 at Chaucer Street Special School, Oldham. 2 at Rossington Hall School, Doncaster.
Physically Handicapped	13	4 at Holly Bank School, Huddersfield. 1 at Leasowe Children's Hospital School. 2 at Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex. 1 at National Children's Home, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire. 1 at Pinderfields Hospital School, Wakefield. 1 at Welburn Hall School, Kirbymoorside. 1 at Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. 1 at Derwen Cripples Training College, Oswestry. 1 at Langley School, Baildon.

There were 11 physically handicapped children who were receiving special educational treatment in ordinary schools, where they were considered to be suitably placed.

At the end of the year 34 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/>
							34

The Children's Home, The Leas, Scholes

There is still accommodation at the Home for 82 children.

During the year, the difficulty of obtaining staff has continued, and still only four of the six cottages are at present open. At the end of the year, 72 children were in residence.

Arrangements for the medical care of the children have continued as described in previous reports.

For various reasons, a higher proportion of the children than is normally found, are educationally retarded and 9 are classified on examination as Handicapped Pupils (Educationally Sub-normal). During the year three of these reached school leaving age.

Nortonthorpe Hostel for Maladjusted Boys

The purpose of the Hostel is to provide a stable and pleasant background for socially insecure children and so enable them to mature and eventually return to their homes without breaking down.

At the end of the year, 22 boys were in residence at the Hostel.

Reports to the Local Health Authority: Education Act, 1944, Section 57

During the year 3 children were reported to the Local Health Authority as "ineducable" under Section 57(3). In addition 9 children were notified to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(5) as requiring care and supervision after leaving school.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Courses of Training

During the year, 31 candidates (10 male and 21 female) for entry into Teachers Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate College Authority. In addition, 14 reports on Form 28 R.Q. regarding the new entrants to the profession were forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners

Cordial relations exist between the staffs of the School Health Service, the Hospital Service and the General Practitioners. Information is passed and mutual assistance is given to the general benefit of the children of the area.

HEALTH VISITING

Staff

Two Health Visitors resigned their appointment and one was transferred to another Division whilst 4 new Health Visitors were appointed, the position at the end of the year being that the staff was 2 below the authorised establishment.

Three students from Manchester and four from Leeds came to the Division for practical experience.

One Health Visitor attended a post graduate course in London and four attended the annual two day Refresher Course at Grantley Hall on "Human Relationships."

Toddlers' Clinics

The pre-school examinations of the 3 year old toddlers have continued, separate sessions being held periodically at the Golcar, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, Slaithwaite and Uppermill Clinics, whilst at Holmfirth and New Mill two or three toddlers are invited each week to the normal Infant Welfare session.

These sessions are very popular and well attended.

Relaxation Classes

These classes are quite well attended. The Health Visitor and the Midwife usually work together, the Health Visitor concentrating on the health teaching and the Midwife on the exercises.

Care of the Aged

Much of the Health Visitor's time is taken up with this work which seems to be continually increasing. Increased use of the Home Help Service is being made and there is excellent liaison between the various old people's welfare committees and the department.

Voluntary Committees

No report on health visiting would be complete without mentioning the invaluable services rendered by members of the Voluntary Committees. Not only do they attend the welfare centres regularly week by week but also assist the health visitor frequently in their other and many varied activities.

The following table shows particulars of the visits made by Health Visitors during the year.

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages		Cases Other	Total Visits
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Colne Valley	68	95	331	2778	1233	1899	2574	8579
Denby Dale	13	14	129	697	303	421	817	2252
Holmfirth	7	25	271	2241	743	1070	1565	5644
Kirkburton	79	150	204	1796	961	1314	2031	6252
Meltham	26	45	62	340	104	234	630	1353
Saddleworth	32	129	168	1934	1056	848	2022	5989
Division 20	225	458	1165	9786	4400	5786	9639	30069

In addition 1,468 home visits were paid to school children in connection with infectious diseases, follow-up work from routine medical inspections, hygiene inspections, handicapped pupils, etc.

The visits shown in the above table include 9,833 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	17
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	9
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	11
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	114
Care and after care:—						
Tuberculosis Patients	...	...	...	...	...	1056
Tuberculosis Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	465
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	96
Others	...	...	...	...	...	183
Post Natal	...	...	...	...	...	16
—						1816
Home Help Service	...	...	...	...	...	3348
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	2272
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	776
Special Visits (not homes)	...	...	...	...	...	1470
—						9833
—						

HOSPITAL LIAISON

There has been little change in the arrangements for liaison with the hospitals during the year, except in respect of diabetic and geriatric care. Copies of letters addressed to General Practitioners by the Consultant Opthomologist and Consultant Paediatrician regarding child patients are regularly received. A similar procedure has recently been started by the Consultant Geriatrician. These copy letters are exceedingly useful in after care work. The Almoner and Records Officer at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the Matron at the Princess Royal Maternity Home are visited at approximately weekly intervals by one of the Health Visitors, the visits lasting from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

The outstanding feature of the year, however, has been the development of the liaison with the Consultant in charge of the diabetic clinic at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. This scheme, whereby a Health Visitor attends a clinic each week, then makes follow-up visits at home where this is considered necessary by the Consultant, has been in operation just over a year. Dr. J. Walker Hirst, the Consultant concerned, has kindly supplied the following note on the scheme:—

"It gives me great pleasure to record my gratitude to Mrs. Royston and to the County Medical Officer of the W.R.C.C. for making her services available for the Diabetic Clinic and for domiciliary visitations. I have not kept any statistics of the number of W.R. diabetics referred to Mrs. Royston for visitation, or of the number of visits she has paid. No doubt Mrs. Royston can provide these if required. I think it would be correct to say that in any one month there are 50—60 diabetics on her visiting list, some of whom—the new cases for the most part—require six to eight visits in the month. To sum up, it is my opinion that the scheme is working well, and providing a public health service of great importance in preventing "chronic" ill health (in which diabetes in the past has caused an increasing problem.)"

Expressions of gratitude for the help received from the visits are also heard from time to time from patients. There is no doubt that the success of the scheme has been due to the co-operation and team spirit which has developed between the Consultant, the records officer and the Health Visitor concerned, but the very success of the scheme has given rise to difficulty.

When the scheme was inaugurated, it was thought that it could be covered by half a day each week at the clinic, and another half day for home visiting. The number of visits requested by the Consultant has now risen to such an extent that one and a half, or even two days, are now required to cover them, so that with half a day spent at the clinic, the scheme now takes approximately half of a health visitor's time. With the general shortage of health visitors, it is becoming increasingly difficult to allow so much time for this work, but it would be most unfortunate if the expansion of this very successful venture is to be curtailed owing to lack of staff.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

A joint statement issued by the Ministry of Education and the Home Office dated the 30th July, 1950, recommended the setting up of informal committees with the object of co-ordinating the resources of the local authorities and the voluntary organisations in the prevention of neglect or ill-treatment of children in their own homes. During the course of time the scope of the work of the committees has greatly increased and in this Division most problem families are now discussed at the meetings of the committees.

In this Division there are two committees, one meeting at Uppermill for the Saddleworth area and the other for the remainder of the Division meeting at Huddersfield. The convenor of each committee is the Divisional Medical Officer, whilst the Divisional Superintendent of Health Visitors acts as Secretary.

The following County Council officers are members of each committee:—

The Divisional Education Officer

The Divisional Welfare Officer

The Assistant Children's Officer

Health Visitors, Education Welfare Officers and the Assistant Child Care Officers attend as required when cases in which they are interested are due to be considered.

Other members of each committee are the local N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors, local officials of the National Assistance Board and the Probation Officers.

In Saddleworth, the Housing Manager and the Chief Public Health Inspector also attend. Invitations to attend in order to discuss special cases have been sent to individual general practitioners on two or three occasions, but they have been unable to attend.

The Saddleworth committee meet four times during the year with an average attendance of 12 members. A total of nine families were discussed, three being new cases coming to notice during the year. Three families were removed from the list as improved and one family left the district.

Seven meetings of the Huddersfield committee were held with an average attendance of 11. During the year a total of 30 families were kept under review, 15 families were added to the list, 6 were removed as improved, and 4 left the district.

Originally it was arranged that each committee should meet quarterly, but as the list for the committee in Huddersfield had become so lengthy it was agreed in March, in future to shorten the agenda and to meet more frequently. Thus each family is now reviewed every three months, but may be brought up for discussion at the intervening meeting if this is considered desirable.

Whilst it is difficult to be dogmatic regarding the benefits obtained from the functioning of the committee, all members have indicated that they greatly value the pooling of knowledge and ideas which takes place at each meeting.

Although lists for each committee appear formidable, they include many borderline cases, there being in fact very few cases of serious neglect or ill-treatment in the area. Great efforts are being made by the various members of the committee to rehabilitate the borderline families and to prevent more serious situations developing.

HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 8 home nurses, 12 nurse-midwives, and 1 relief nurse-midwife were engaged in the Division. During the year 2 home nurses and 2 nurse-midwives resigned their appointments whilst 2 nurse-midwives and 2 relief nurse-midwives were appointed. One nurse-midwife was redesignated home nurse.

The staff position at the end of the year is shown in the table on page 12a.

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse-midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Trans- fers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confine- ments	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	31	185	3,690	12	144
Marsden	30	130	2,678	16	518
Linthwaite and Slaithwaite	79	305	6,412	21	270
	140	620	12,780	49	932
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Denby Dale and Cumberworth	19	48	2,029	26	715
Clayton West and Emley	23	97	2,508	10	387
Skelmanthorpe and Scissett	21	62	1,846	16	544
	63	207	6,385	52	1,646
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT....					
Holmfirth	39	110	2,794	—	—
New Mill	16	98	1,404	—	—
Honley	23	97	1,877	1	101
	78	305	6,075	1	101
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Flockton & Grange Moor	38	70	2,481	6	326
Kirkburton	19	53	1,746	16	569
Kirkheaton and Lepton	26	114	3,218	18	624
Shelley and Shepley	21	54	2,026	16	570
	104	291	9,471	56	2089
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham	23	81	2,172	5	284
SADDLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT					
Delph, Dobcross, Denshaw, Scouthead	25	48	2,194	16	386
Springhead, Lydgate, Austerlands, Grotton	21	87	4,424	27	554
Greenfield, Diggle, Grasscroft, Uppermill	30	62	2,099	3	55
	76	197	8,717	46	995
Total for Division	484	1701	45,598	209	6,047

Types of Cases Attended

The cases attended and the total visits paid have, as last year, been analysed.

Type of Case	Transferred	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	29	1561
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	9	494
Influenza	1	11	137
Pneumonia	1	44	445
Bronchitis	13	128	1575
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	5	442
Cancer of Uterus	1	5	177
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	2	23	406
Cancer of Breast	2	5	225
Cancer of Other Sites	7	32	374
Diabetes	12	22	1,947
Cerebral Haemorrhage	24	72	2,941
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	108	145	6,545
Post-Operative Dressings	11	100	2,243
Injuries	8	63	1275
Burns and Scalds	4	41	823
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses Carbuncles)	8	122	1,552
Uterine Prolapse	77	37	1239
Other Gynaecological Cases	—	4	92
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	6	13	821
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	23	27	2,371
Ear and Eye Conditions	3	35	419
Varicose Ulcers	7	20	849
Impetigo	—	1	6
Other Skin Diseases	3	17	360
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	8	—	704
Mastitis	1	23	260
Acute Abdominal Conditions	—	28	136
Constipation	4	109	629
Thrombosis	3	57	1,458
Infantile Disorders	—	—	—
Circumcision	—	41	266
Senility	52	99	4,775
Other Conditions	82	334	7,551
TOTAL	484	1,701	45,598

It will be seen that Diseases of the Heart and Circulation provided the largest number of new cases (145). Bronchitis (128) was the next most frequent followed by Septic Conditions (122), Constipation (109), Post-Operative Dressings (100) and Senility (99).

New cases of Pneumonia numbered 44.

Patients suffering from the following conditions received the largest number of visits:—

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	6545	visits
Senility	4775	„
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2941	„
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	2371	„
Post-Operative Dressings	2243	„

Cases Discharged

Of the 1,334 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the year 929 were discharged as recovered, 176 were transferred to hospital, and 229 died.

The tables given below show the duration of treatment and the number of visits paid to patients in each group.

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week	298	48	67
1—2 weeks	238	23	39
2—4 weeks	176	35	39
4—13 weeks	145	32	42
3—6 months	50	24	20
Over 6 months	22	14	22
TOTAL	929	176	229

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	110	24	26
4—7	291	47	42
8—15	312	45	62
16—30	140	32	15
31—50	45	9	24
51—75	19	11	13
76—100	7	2	7
Over 100	5	6	10
TOTAL	929	176	229

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

There has been no change in the organisation of the Home Help Service or in the conditions whereby the services of a home help can be allocated to a household, full details of which were given in my report for 1954.

Recruitment of the right type of woman is still difficult. Some home helps will only work in their immediate neighbourhood and others will only be employed casually to attend specific patients. This, coupled with the widely scattered area to be covered, means that there is often a surplus of help available in some areas whilst deficiencies exist in others.

The authorised establishment of home helps is 30 and the number employed, expressed on a full-time basis, was 27.29 This is an increase of 2.12 compared with the year 1956 and the number of hours employed shows an increase of 4849.

The services of those available are shared out as far as possible, but many patients do not get all the help they need.

The number of cases provided with home helps was 423 as compared with 415 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
98	45	30	50	200	423

Details of the assistance given to the 423 patients in the various categories are shown in the following table:—

Category	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Saddleworth		Total	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers) ...	18	63.24	2	53.00	12	54.79	12	70.29	1	88.00	13	72.43	58	71.60
Tuberculosis ...	1	177.00	—	—	—	—	1	63.00	—	—	—	—	2	120.00
Chronic Sick (over 65) ...	68	152.85	24	176.64	44	152.22	51	198.40	21	128.54	69	178.47	277	167.30
(under 65) ...	16	153.92	3	121.66	7	317.89	11	163.40	4	170.00	6	88.16	47	171.48
Others ...	11	80.09	2	139.50	5	78.20	14	134.53	2	17.87	5	105.00	39	102.44
Total ...	114	132.04	31	157.72	68	146.64	89	166.47	28	80.11	93	153.87	423	147.59

National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Action was taken in one case during the year, this being an old lady aged 71 years living on a farm with an adult son in the Denby Dale Urban District. The case came to notice as a result of a visit by an official of the Denby Dale Urban District Council. When visited by the Medical Officer of Health, the patient was found to be sitting by the fire in a dirty and neglected condition. She had marked oedema of her face, hands and legs, and appeared to be in an advanced state of cardiac failure. She was unable to stand alone and said that she had not been to bed for several weeks, also that she was not receiving any medical or nursing care. A Medical Practitioner was called in to see her and he agreed that she was in urgent need of hospital treatment. An order was therefore obtained for her removal and detention in hospital.

The patient was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield, where she remained until 20th February, 1958, when she was transferred to Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth.

Ambulance Service

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot travelled 138,970 miles, and carried 19,419 patients, 2,656 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 19,419 patients carried were 16,162 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	16162
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	1393
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	953
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	539
Accident Patients	...	...	...	...	...	372
						<hr/>
						19419

In the Saddleworth Area arrangements with the Oldham County Borough Ambulance Service have continued.

During the year ambulances of the Oldham Service made journeys involving 11,393 miles and carried 1,259 patients and in addition journeys involving 25,476 miles were made by Sitting Case Cars on behalf of 2,689 patients. Of the patients carried 164 were classed as accident cases, 171 emergency cases and 3,613 others.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders, and in the provision of reports about the home conditions of defectives, for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. Training in handicrafts of various sorts is also given to suitable patients.

There is now somewhat less difficulty in securing Institutional accommodation for patients whose mental, physical or social condition makes this desirable, although at the end of the year there were still two males and three females on the waiting lists for admission at various institutions. Increased use has been made of the short stay scheme whereby patients are taken into institutional care without formalities for a period not exceeding two months in order to give their parents or guardians a short rest from the work and worry of providing for their care at home.

During the year 3 children were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57(3) as ineducable and 9 under Section 57(5) as requiring supervision after leaving school. All were placed under statutory supervision. One adult and 4 children were admitted to institutions during the year and in addition 6 children and 3 adults were accepted for temporary short stay vacancies.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship... ..	—	2	2
Under Statutory Supervision ...	68	62	130
On Licence from Institutions ...	—	1	1
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation	9	3	12

Through the kind co-operation of the Huddersfield and Oldham County Borough Authorities a few vacancies at centres run by these Authorities have been made available for West Riding patients and at the end of the year 2 patients were in attendance at the Scarleigh Occupation Centre, Milnsbridge and 3 at the Oldham Occupation Centre. In addition, 5 patients were attending the Oldham Industrial Centre.

The sessions of the Group Training Classes held at Kirkburton were increased during the year to 8 sessions per week, whilst at Linthwaite, owing to a falling off of attendances, classes were reduced to 4 per week. The training at these centres is given by the home teacher and the number of patients who attend and the number of attendances made were as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	218	11	971	4.45
Kirkburton ...	348	33	3793	10.89
Total	566	44	4764	8.42

The social activities during the year have included an Open Day and a Christmas party at the Kirkburton Centre. These were well attended by patients and their parents from all parts of the Division and were very much appreciated.

An increased amount of the time of the Mental Health Social Worker is being given to the care and after care of patients suffering from mental illness. During the year 127 visits were paid to 24 patients.

The following is the case history of one of these patients:—

Mr. XY, aged 30 years. This patient was first visited at the request of the National Assistance Board. The family was found to consist of the patient, his wife and a child of 16 months. The patient said he could neither read nor write and gave as his reason for this the fact that he frequently played truant from school. When aged 10 years he was convicted of larceny and placed on probation. After leaving school he worked in a —mill until 18 years of age, when he met with an accident. When he failed to obtain compensation he became depressed and took an overdose of sleeping tablets. After a week in General Hospital he was transferred to a Mental Hospital where he remained nine months. Later he had periods in a re-habilitation centre and a forestry training camp. When aged 20 he married and got a job as a farm labourer in —shire. Here he stayed about 4 years. During this period he began to suffer from epilepsy. After various moves he came to this area as a farm labourer in 1956, living in a tied cottage. His epilepsy increased in severity. He became confused and very irritable, and after five weeks he was discharged. He then obtained work in a dye house, but was dismissed when the management became aware that he suffered from epilepsy. Living in a tied cottage he was threatened with eviction, but through the good offices of the social worker, the family obtained the tenancy of a cottage in another area and he secured employment in a — works. After two months however, he was dismissed on account of his poor attendance at work. Later the social worker arranged for his registration as a disabled person and he became employed at — works where he was still employed at the end of the year. In order to supplement the husband's wages, the social worker was able to find home work in the form of — for the wife. In all, 26 visits were made to this patient during the year.

Medical Examination for Superannuation Purposes

New entrants to the County Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and these examinations have continued to be carried out by the Department's medical staff. During the year 69 such examinations (29 male, 40 female) were carried out.

In addition 2 members of the County staff (1 male, 1 female) were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of discharging with efficiency the duties of their employment by reason of permanent ill-health.

